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SOLDIERS ARE ON THE MOVE

Troops Under Way from Chattanooga to the Coast.

CAVALRY THE FIRST TO GO

Infantry Will Follow Tomorrow, and by Friday All the Regulars Will Be En Route to Cuba—Public Reception to Generals Lee, Wheeler and Wilson.

Chattanooga, May 11.—The onward movement of troops from Chickamauga has begun.

At daybreak today the third cavalry broke camp and marched to Rossville, six miles from camp, where they boarded cars and are now speeding on toward Tampa. The Sixth Cavalry, under command of Gen. S. J. Sumner, followed soon afterwards and is also en route. The Second Cavalry go to Mobile and the Tenth Cavalry to New Orleans.

All the infantry will leave from Ringgold, nine miles from camp. The infantry will not be able to leave before tomorrow morning.

General Brooke said this morning that by Thursday night or Friday morning the last of the troops would be away.

The army now leaving Chickamauga will be part of the first army of invasion to set foot on Cuban soil.

A public reception to be given in honor of Generals Lee, Wheeler and Wilson has been arranged by citizens, the local G. A. R. posts and the N. B. Forrest Camp Confederate Veterans.

General Joe Wheeler was the first of the major generals to arrive. He came in this morning. Today at noon he messed with General Brooke at his headquarters.

SIX REPORTED DEAD.

Furious Fire in a Philadelphia Toy Factory.

Philadelphia, May 11.—A disastrous fire occurred here this morning. The building occupied by McCadden & Bros. as a toy factory was completely gutted. The fire spread to the Reading Hardware Company's building adjoining McCadden's on the east and to Brainerd & Armstrong, silk merchants, on the west. The fire was caused by an explosion of fireworks which was part of the stock carried by the McCaddens.

A number of lives were lost; how many are buried under the burning ruins is not known. Six bodies have been recovered at 1 o'clock, three unidentified, and what are supposed to be, from their positions when found, the bodies of the engineer, fireman and porter of McCadden's.

ORDERS FOR THE OREGON.

Captain Clark Instructed to Proceed on the Homeward Voyage.

Orders have been sent to Captain Clark, commander of the battleship Oregon, at Bahia, Brazil, that the Cape Verde fleet had been located at Cadix, that the coast was now clear, and to proceed home.

Captain Clark will put into another port in about a week, where he will get further instructions.

The Oregon and her consort, the gunboat Marletta, will probably reach Key West in fifteen days.

SHOTS OFF PORTO RICO.

The Yale Supposed to Have Engaged the Enemy's Ships.

St. Thomas, May 11.—Heavy firing Monday night in the distance, leads to the impression that there has been an engagement between an American gunboat, probably the Yale, and a Spanish man-of-war.

The Spaniard is supposed to be the cruiser Isabella II. Another of the enemy's squadron has been recently sighted and was undoubtedly also a party to the engagement.

Steamer Windward Safe.

New York, May 11.—The Arctic exploring steamer Windward which was presented to Lieut. Peary by the proprietor of the London Daily Mail, arrived in port safely this morning. She was long overdue and was thought she had been lost at sea or captured by the Spaniards.

A RIOT-RIVEN KINGDOM

Mobs and Troops Fight in Many Italian Cities.

THE BRINK OF REVOLUTION

Bread Riots Not the Cause of the Present Outbreaks—Rebellion Against the Heirloom Dynasty the Real Reason—Renewed Fighting at Como and Novara.

Rome, May 11.—Riotous outbreaks are in progress at Como and Novara.

Troops were drafted to quell the disorder and practically a battle is now being fought in the streets of both cities.

An order was issued by the government this morning to mobilize a brigade of railway engineers. This is designed to prevent the stoppage of main railway communications which would occur if the railway servants in the operating departments of the roads should join the revolutionists.

London, May 11.—Italy has got to the brink of a revolution almost unobserved by a world intent on Spanish-American affairs. Years of discontent and grinding poverty on one side and tremendous taxation and almost unparalleled official corruption and thievery on the other, then a few bread riots, as advance rumblings of the storm, until today throughout the peninsula there are burnings and murders and a peasantry in arms against the existing order.

A secret junta has been at work organizing rebellion. The present outbreak was sooner than they planned, but may serve their purpose. It is against the dynasty, against the nobility and against the rich. Scenes already enacted bear startling similarity to those in France before the fall of the Bastille. The murder of the miller, Bartella, who thanked the Virgin for dear bread, then offered the mob in vain his fortune for his life, is a picture throwing lurid light upon the situation.

Reports coming in today are of renewed fighting by well-armed mobs, the government in a panic and a growing fear that the army may mutiny and go over to the populace. Only the sternest repressive measures will serve to check the rebellion, and these are acknowledged to be inadequate to remove the bottom trouble.

TORPEDO BOAT BLOWN UP

One of Spain's Fleet Accidentally Destroyed.

ALL ON BOARD ARE KILLED

She Was at the Port of Algiers—Watching for American Vessels When Her Boiler Blew Up—News Brought to Gibraltar by an English Ship.

London, May 11.—A dispatch to the Globe from Gibraltar says that an English steamer has arrived there and reported that on Monday night she passed one of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers detailed to guard the port of Algiers and the Strait of Gibraltar.

Shortly afterwards all the lights on board the destroyer were extinguished. This was followed by a terrific explosion and the destroyer vanished.

The disaster on the vessel was apparently due to the bursting of her boilers and it is believed that all on board were lost.

RIOTING IN MADRID.

Mobs Angry at the Retreat of the Spanish Fleet.

London, May 11.—A dispatch from Madrid says that the people are furious at the return of the Cape Verde fleet, which they had hoped would give battle to the American fleet and by a victory counteract the defeat at Manila.

Rioting has been renewed in the streets of Madrid, and a mob has burned a large grain storehouse.

DISTRICT MEASURES.

A Bill to Tax the Flying Horses Twelve Dollars a Week.

At a meeting of the House District Committee this morning the bill introduced by Representative Curtis of Iowa, imposing a license tax of \$12 per day, or \$12 per week, upon the proprietors of merry-go-rounds and other mechanical devices operated for purposes of public amusement for gain, in the District of Columbia, was ordered favorably reported.

The committee also ordered a favorable report on the bill to incorporate the East Washington Heights Traction Company, authorizing the laying of tracks and operation of a street railroad across the Pennsylvania Avenue bridge, over the Eastern Branch, and out to the District line, via Overlook.

Numerous amendments relating to details were adopted by the committee.

Virginia Girl a Soldier's Bride.

Chicago, May 11.—Edward Hanson Harrison, commander of the Illinois naval militia, and Ellen Douglas Howard, of Richmond, Va., were married last night. No date had been set for their marriage, but in view of the fact that the groom may soon receive orders they decided to marry before parting.

Centenarian Burned to Death.

Vincennes, Ind., May 11.—Mrs. Eliza Hulen, aged 100, the oldest person in Knox County, was burned to death yesterday at her home in Edwardsport. She was partially paralyzed, and in lighting a pipe her clothing caught fire.

Delicious Coffee With 25c Meal.

La Feta's, 11th and G sts. nw. 11-cm.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

It Will Not Be Called Up in the Senate.

No effort will be made to call up the Hawaiian annexation treaty in the Senate. For several days President McKinley has been in view of the Philippine situation those senators opposed to the treaty would withdraw their opposition, but this hope has not been realized.

Senators Davis, Lodge and Cullom have canvassed the Senate and find there is no change of sentiment and that the opponents of annexation are as aggressive as before the war began. Under such conditions the President has abandoned all hope of the treaty, and now looks to the passage of the resolution as the only solution of the problem.

No action will be taken in the Senate until the House has considered the joint resolution.

MAIL RUMORS FROM CADIZ.

Spanish Squadron Said to Be Scheduled to Sail Today.

London, May 11.—Mail advices from Cadiz, under the date of May 7, say that the steamers Normanna and Columbia, recently purchased by the Spanish government from the Hamburg-American line and converted into cruisers, have been renamed the Patriota and Rapido, respectively.

At the time of mailing these advices it was the belief of naval authorities at Cadiz that the squadron lying there would sail on May 11 (today).

It was also ascertained that a number of troops would sail on May 15 destined for the Canary Islands, where fortifications have just been completed.

Three battalions of marines were ready for embarkation at San Fernando, 7 miles from Cadiz.

JAPAN WITHDRAWS.

Troops Ordered to Leave Wei-Hai-Wei Within a Month.

Yokohama, May 11.—The war office has issued an order requiring the Japanese troops to withdraw from Wei-Hai-Wei within a month from May 7.

The Jiji Shimpo, a leading newspaper, advocates the purchase by Japan of a portion of the Philippine Islands.

HOPING TO DRIVE OUT DEWEY.

Wild Changers in Spain for Regaining the Lost Territory.

Madrid, May 11.—The ministry remains in its position, at least for a few days, as things appear at present, and are making every effort to have the Cortes pass their special war budget.

In the meantime, the populace of Madrid and the country at large are wild in demonstrations for a thoroughly military government, with possibly a conservative cabinet under Martinez Campos.

The Weylerites, as the faction has become to be known, clamor for a devastating force in America, and demand a strong ministry out of all the opponents of the present government.

While but little knowledge can be obtained as to the direct objects of the government, it is certain that the loss of the Philippines has rubbed the sores under which it has been chafing, and the cry now is, Recapture the Philippines. Details of what is being done are not given out, but that as strong a force as can possibly be organized will be sent without delay to regain the glory lost by the victory, which now is most reluctantly admitted, Dewey gained over the combined army and navy in those islands.

There have been fresh riots at Cordova and Elche. Near Alicante women are leaders. The rioters now cry out for a republic.

Two hundred are prisoners at Linarez. The minister of the Interior advises a state of war for all Spain. Wheat in Madrid has risen 40 per cent, but there is no change in the price of bread. The mayor commands bakers to make large, special loaves of fixed price and weight.

RUBBER WORKS RUSHED.

Big Orders for Ponchos for the Volunteers.

Cleveland, May 11.—The Cleveland Rubber Works has received a rush order from the United States Government for 15,000 ponchos for the volunteer army.

The ponchos are light rubber blankets 72x54 inches, and are adapted to three uses. They can be used as blankets, as capes, or four of them may be laced together and made into a tent. They have a slit in the center, so they can be slipped over the head when used as capes.

The ponchos have been in use in the Regular Army for a long time, but the militia have never been supplied with them. It is the intention of the Government to furnish all the volunteers with these blankets, and they will be especially serviceable in Cuba during the rainy season, provided the volunteer army is sent to aid Gomez and the Regular Army in driving Blanco from the island.

Because of the rush order from the Government the Cleveland Rubber Works was in full operation all day Sunday, and the blankets will be rushed forward by express in lots of 2,000.

It is expected the Cleveland Rubber Works will receive another order for 50,000 ponchos in a few days. It will take about a week to fill the present contract.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Schley's Fleet Probably Under Orders to Go to Cuba.

It is believed that orders have been issued for the flying squadron to move toward the Cuban coast to fill the gap occasioned by the absence of Admiral Sampson's fleet.

Schley will cover the advance on Cuba, and if Sampson's fleet returns in the meantime from Porto Rico it will come northward to Hampton Roads for a rest and overhauling, and take up coast defense duty for a short time.

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On high quality and low prices.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

America Will Carry the War Into the Enemy's Country.

SPAIN MUST FIGHT OR FLEE

The First Army Corps, Under Major General Shafter, May Land in Cuba on Sunday—The Second and Third Corps Will Follow Directly. Fifteen Million Rations.

The supposed return of the Cape Verde fleet to Cadiz has disappointed the strategic board, which hoped that the enemy would join issue with Admiral Sampson's fleet near Porto Rico.

If the report of the arrival be true, it is evident that the war must be pushed by the Americans, or else be prolonged indefinitely. This phase of the question has been given very lengthy consideration since yesterday, with the result that Gen. Miles' aggressive ideas of conducting the war, as approved by every military expert at the War Department, are being carried out with all possible haste.

Every bureau is straining itself in endeavoring to have its part in the great work completed by the time the expedition is ready to move.

The commissary department has arranged for the delivery of more than 15,000,000 rations at Tampa, which amount will be sufficient to last 50,000 men a hundred days.

The order provides for the delivery of a half a million rations at Tampa each day. Similar steps have been taken with regard to the delivery of provisions at Mobile and New Orleans.

The Quartermaster General's Department has engaged twenty-five transports to convey the troops to Cuba.

As these transports combined will carry about 23,000 men each trip, it will be necessary to make three trips in transporting the entire invading force of 61,000 men. The idea is to send one army corps of about 21,000 in each expedition. Gen. Shafter to command the first, Gen. Wade the second and Gen. Coplinger the third.

It is expected that Gen. Shafter's army corps will leave Saturday morning. This depends upon the celebrity with which the troops now moving from Camp Thomas at Chickamauga Park, arrive at Tampa.

It is estimated that within forty-eight hours they will have done this.

The volunteers which were to have been concentrated at Chickamauga have been ordered to move toward the Gulf coast immediately after they are mustered.

Under these orders the volunteers east of the Alleghenies will proceed to Tampa direct. Those from the other States east of the Mississippi will concentrate at Mobile, and those from the west will move toward New Orleans. It is probable that the regiments to be sent to these three points from the different States may not be identical with those selected last Monday to proceed to Chickamauga.

Much will depend upon the rapidity with which the States muster their forces.

The countermanding of the order directing the troops which were to have gone to Chickamauga to proceed to the points of embarkation direct, will hardly effect the quotas ordered to camp at Washington, which point will now see the largest camp north of Tampa, Mobile and New Orleans.

It is not announced just what volunteer troops will follow in the wake of the first expedition of regulars, but the arrangements are probably as follows:

To proceed to Tampa:

Maryland—one regiment of infantry. Massachusetts, one regiment of infantry. New Jersey, one regiment of infantry. Nebraska—one regiment of infantry. North Carolina, one regiment of infantry.

Pennsylvania, six regiments of infantry. South Carolina, one battalion of infantry. Vermont, one regiment of infantry. Virginia, one regiment of infantry. West Virginia—one regiment of infantry.

To proceed to New Orleans:

Colorado—one regiment of infantry. Kansas—one regiment of infantry. Michigan—two regiments of infantry. Minnesota—one regiment of infantry. Missouri—two regiments of infantry. New York, one regiment of infantry. Wisconsin—one regiment of infantry. North Dakota—one battalion of infantry. South Dakota—one regiment of infantry.

To proceed to Mobile:

Illinois—two regiments of infantry. One light battery, one regiment cavalry. Indiana—two regiments of infantry. Iowa—one regiment of infantry. Kentucky—one regiment of infantry. Ohio—two regiments of infantry, three light batteries, six troops cavalry.

According to this arrangement about two-thirds of the State troops ordered to Chickamauga will be ordered to Tampa, and the balance divided between New Orleans and Mobile.

TRANSPORTS READY.

Ready at Tampa Getting Ready for

Tampa, Fla., May 11.—The news that the troops at Chickamauga had been ordered to Tampa and the report that Gen. Miles would be here within a day or two caused a great stir here. The men now realize that the long-awaited forward movement is near at hand.

"By Saturday we will be on the Cuban coast," said a cavalry officer. "I know what the plans are, and I tell you we will move from here Thursday or Friday."

The big transport ships Connel, Berkshire, Albany, Alamo and Florida are lying end to end along the docks. In some of them the carpenters are rushing the finishing touches to the mule and horse stalls, bins, etc. Several of them have their fresh meats fed and on board. All are watered and cooled and some have large supplies of stores on board.

The Whitney is lying off the entrance to the docks and will move in today to begin her loading.

Ammunition by the carload was taken aboard several of the ships yesterday, and

The Weather: Clear & Co. say—Light showers; fair tomorrow.

the wagons and heavier articles were sent on board this morning.

The loading of the artillery will be the most difficult, as some of the ships have small side ports and the guns will have to be taken apart and swung up by whip and tackle and then lowered into the hold.

Gen. Wade assumed command of all the troops in a general order, and announced his staff.

Gen. Shafter will command the invading force.

Herbert B. Seeley, of New York, has joined William Astor Chanler's force. He purchased a handsome horse for \$250, and has supplied himself with gun, machete and camp equipage.

ENLISTMENT OF IMMUNES.

Senator Bacon Says That Georgia Can Furnish Them.

Senator Foraker was the first of the visitors at the White House this forenoon. Mr. Foraker was followed by Senator Bacon of Georgia, who called to offer some suggestions regarding the calling together of the 10,000 yellow fever "immunes" who are to be used as a part of the invading force in Cuba.

Mr. Bacon told the President that since the introduction of the bill providing for the equipment of that branch of the Army he had received letters from hundreds of his constituents, offering their services and giving the names of dozens of their neighbors who were anxious to be included in the regiments in question.

Mr. Bacon made the suggestion that a greater part of the "immunes" be furnished by the State. The President told him he would take the matter under advisement.

Senator Bate and Senator Cullom were the next visitors, and Senator Wetmore followed.

During the day large delegations from the Southern Baptist Convention, which has just concluded its session at Norfolk, Va., visited the Executive Mansion.

Among the visitors were the Revs. James Nowlin, Walter Brengle and J. W. Lowe, of Kentucky; the Revs. Ware and Johnston, of Mississippi, and Miss Powers of Kentucky.

During the early hours of the forenoon a number of Hebrews were shown through the House. There were delegates from an annual session of the B'nai B'rith, in New York city, who had continued their trip to Washington.

In the afternoon Senator Caffery of Louisiana called upon the President on personal business.

Gen. Catchings of Mississippi, called upon President McKinley this afternoon and offered to raise as many "immunes" as would be necessary to make up the quota from his State. He said, in the course of his talk with the President that he believed that great results could be obtained from the use of colored troops in the invasion of Cuba.

"They are seasoned and well adapted to the work before them," he said. The President referred Gen. Catchings to Secretary Alger, upon whom he called later.

The President expressed himself today as being anxious to afford Admiral Dewey every facility in the conquest of the Philippine Islands. He told a prominent Senator that he had determined to send a second expedition of troops if, for any reason, the first should prove ineffective or in any way should fail to accomplish the work in hand.

Hon. Lemuel E. Quigg, of New York, saw Mr. McKinley for a few moments upon personal business. He would not say what had passed between him and the President, but he declared that there was nothing for publication.

Senator Hanna made his customary call.

ALLEN ASSUMES OFFICE.

New Assistant Secretary of the Navy

Briggs His Predecessor.

Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, who succeeds Mr. Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, assumed his duties this morning.

Col. Roosevelt will leave for San Antonio tomorrow. His duties as Assistant Secretary ended this morning. He will devote today to assisting his successor and familiarizing him with the work of which he will have charge.

BELMONT'S PATRIOTISM.

He Will Build and Command a Dynamite Boat.

Mr. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, of New York, has offered to lead the Government dynamite torpedo boat, provided he be permitted to command it, during the war with Spain. His proposition was carefully considered this afternoon by the Naval Board on Construction, and as a result a letter was submitted to Secretary Long suggesting that the offer was patriotic and should be accepted. The Secretary's decision will be announced within the next few days.

If the Secretary accepts Mr. Belmont's proposition, work will at once commence on the proposed boat at the Crescent Shipbuilding yard, at Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Nixon, representing the Crescent Shipbuilding Company, explained Mr. Belmont's ideas to the Construction Board.

The boat will be very similar to the Rodgers, now on blockade duty in Cuban waters. It will have a displacement of 150 tons, will be about 160 feet in length and 16 feet beam and will have a draught of 5 feet. Its armament would consist of dynamite guns, built under plans prepared by Mr. Nixon.

These guns will be able to throw large shells with high explosives, and it is declared that the boat will be gradually quicken its consumption in order to generate a large body of gas without shock to the explosive in the projectile.

It is appreciated that considerable elevation will have to be given the guns in order that they may fire a satisfactory distance.

Mr. Belmont's proposed boat will be fast, her speed being twenty-six knots an hour. This is better than the Rodgers can do. Mr. Belmont desires to command her, but he will expect the Navy to put on board a regular battle-jacket crew and an executive officer, who will be an officer of the service. He believes that the boat will be useful either against shore batteries or against armored ships.

It is estimated by department officials today that the cost of such a boat as Mr. Belmont proposes to construct will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000. His proposition specially states that he does not intend to give the vessel to the Government, but will lend it during the existence of war between the United States and Spain.

Mr. Belmont's Offer Refused.

The offer of Mr. O. P. H. Belmont and other gentlemen of New York, to furnish a naval vessel, provided Mr. Belmont was given command of it, has been rejected by Secretary Long. This action was taken after submitting the matter to the Board of Bureau Chiefs, who reported against the proposition.

Flynn's Business College, 9th and K. 15—Summer Course; Day or Night—8.

SPAIN'S IDLE THREATS.

Talk of Retaking the Philippines Regarded as a "Bluff."

London, May 11.—A relief expedition to the Philippine Islands from Spain is looked upon by military and naval experts here as something approaching an impossibility.

Talk as they may, the Spaniards have no forces that they can spare from home at this critical juncture, when only a spark is necessary to set in Madrid the flame of revolution that the worst days of France would hardly compare with.

The dynasty is at stake, and bayonets only secure the way to the Philippines, and the Spaniards are not in readiness for service. The truth is that the money is not forthcoming for the work that can repair and fit the ships ready for sea.

Again comes in the question, more vital than all others, of the coal supply. There is not enough fuel for her navy to encompass the distances required for them to engage in duty that might be productive of the least advantage.

Whether the fleets could coal at neutral ports on the way to the Philippines, raises a point of international law, and if this reserve fleet sails at all, which is unlikely, it is believed that it will probably have a rendezvous with coalers sent in advance at different points along the route.

Taking these and other present circumstances into consideration, those in military and naval circles will regard the wild threats to oust Dewey from his first captured possession as having no substance whatever, beyond a threat or veritable bluff to appease the excited crowds now verging on to revolution.

GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

Major General Wesley Merritt May Assume the Office.

FRIENDS PRESENT HIS CLAIMS

It Is Suggested That He Be Appointed Military Governor of the Philippines, But General Schofield Urges That He Be Given a Higher Command—Will Maintain Order.

At the instance of General Schofield, retired, President McKinley has summoned Major General Wesley Merritt to Washington, to consult him in regard to a military occupation of Porto Rico.

Last week there was some talk in official circles of appointing General Merritt military governor of the Philippines. General Merritt's friends heard of this proposition, and some of them went to the President to express the hope that General Merritt would be given a better chance to add to his record as a soldier.

Gen. Schofield was the principal advocate of a recognition of Gen. Merritt's claims. He told Mr. McKinley, it is said, that Gen. Merritt should be given a command to which his high standing and rank entitled him.

It was suggested that Gen. Merritt would be just the man to maintain order in Porto Rico after its occupation by the American forces and it is with a view to having him accept the military governorship of the island that he has been called to